with visions of easy wealth, descends upon the Islands. He is driven back after lusty fighting, and Manila is saved by Juan de Salcedo, the Spanish commander.

One episode there is in Chinese history which shows how Filipinos formed a foreign legion and established their reputation as brave fighters. "General" R T. Ward, an American soldier of fortune, offered to help the Chinese suppress a rebellion in the neighborhood of Shanghai. He gathered a regiment of "Manila men," as Filipino sailors were then called, and drilled them into such an efficient unit that they won the title "Ever Victorious Army" because of their almost unbroken series of victories.

Time passes. The sun of the Spanish day is setting. Commodore George Dewey sets forth from Hongkong for the Philippines and after a brief but daring engagement sinks the Spanish fleet and writes his name large in American annals. About the same time the Filipino insurgents are eliminating the last vestiges of Spanish power. A detachment of Spanish troops is located in Baler, since made famous as the birthplace of the Philippines' foremost leader, President Manuel L. Quezon. Besieged, the small group of courageous Spaniards refuses to surrender even after Spanish sovereignty has passed, furnishing an inspiring example of Spanish bravery.

In 1899 the Filipinos and the Americans are no longer comrades, but are pitted against each other in war. The fratricidal feud takes its ghastly toll. Among the dead lies Henry W. Lawton, a soldier who never lost a fight, America's

greatest campaigner in the Philippines, and a titan of courage and strength. Another sacrifice to war was Gregorio H. del Pilar, the youngest and bravest Filipino leader of a lost cause.

General Lawton had been the terror of the Indian marauders of the Northwest. In the Philippines he had become the "General of th$ Night" whom the Filipinos feared with superstitious dread. In middle December he left Manila on his last scout. Disdainful, as usual, of the bullets spattering